Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 126 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, May 9, 1794. [Whole No. 522.]

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Baltimore,

THE SNOW
BALTIMORE,
PERRY BENSON, Maſter.

Burthen about 140 tons, is intended to ſail as ſoon as her inward cargo is diſcharged, unleſs freight ſhould offer to detain her.

For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to
SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER,
Who have for Sale,
A FEW PIPES
Cargo Teneriffe wine
And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter caſks
London Porter in 42 gallon caſks
White and Red Lead and Spaniſh Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An aſſortment of Eaſt India Fans, Nankeens and Silks
With a general aſſortment of Merchandize as uſual.
5th Mo. 5, 1794 dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794 dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.
The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.
Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

NOTICE.
THE Subſcriber acquaints the gentlemen and ladies, Retailers of Dry Goods, that
On Monday the 12th inſt.
At 9 o'clock in the morning, he will have ready for ſale, at his Wholeſale Warehouſe, No. 117, north Second ſtreet, oppoſite to Meſſrs. J. W. and Wm. Gibbs,
A NEAT PARCEL
OF
DRY GOODS,
Juſt imported in the ſhip William Penn, from London,
Conſiſting of an aſſortment of
Sattins, modes & perſians, narrow corded Dimities, and ſome India Muſlins.
Louis Oſmont,
Who has alſo for ſale,
A QUANTITY OF
Looking Glaſſes, Framed,
Claret in caſes of ſuperior quality,
Champaigne Wine, and a few
Boxes Spermaceti Candles.
May 7. dtf

Wharton and Greeves,
Have removed their Counting Houſe from Water ſtreet, to Morton's wharf,
Where they have for Sale,
Madeira and ſherry Wine,
fit for immediate uſe
Gin in caſes,
Souchong Tea,
Black Pepper,
Ruſſia Matts,
Corks,
Jeſuits Bark,
Coffee, and
Eighty Hhds. prime Tobacco.
May 5. d—6t.

City of Waſhington.
THE Subſcribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requeſted to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the preſent month, at 12 o'clock in order to chooſe a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.
James Greenleaf.
N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for ſuch of the Subſcribers as may chooſe to paſs a ſocial hour after the buſineſs of the day is finiſhed.
May 5. dt&6M.

Advertiſement.
M. CARPENTIER, an inhabitant of St. Domingo, going to Baltimore in the ſtage, loſt on his route the 5th inſt a POCKET BOOK containing ſeveral letters and papers, particularly a draft for 8259 livres or one thouſand dollars, in favor of Meſſrs Zacharie Coupman and Co. of Baltimore.
Whoever ſhall return thep ocket book and papers to M. Carpentier at Baltimore, or to the Printer hereof, ſhall be recompenſed for their trouble.
May 7 d3t

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Advertiſement.
The Editor of the American Star propoſing to publiſh his paper DAILY, without any augmentation of the preſent price, is obliged to ſuſpend the publication of it until the 15th inſt. on account of ſome arrangements.
May 5 3t

Treaſury Department.
Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, ſuitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the ſizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the ſaid Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.
For each Frigate.
98 Pieces of various Dimenſions, including Keels, Floor and Riſing Timbers, &c. for a Veſſel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wale pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c.
200 Logs, for various uſes.

Pitch Pine.
25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

50,000 Locuſt Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Perſons willing to ſupply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion to the whole ſix, will make their Propoſals accordingly.
tu&f3w

Concluding Sales.
THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the
Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.
John Dorſey,
No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.
April 12. tuth&s6w

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1-8th of a dollar.
Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhments detrimental to a State.
Price 1-8 of a Dollar.
April 22. mw&f3w

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.
THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.
Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&thtf

UNITED STATES.

NEWBEDFORD, April 26.
Arrived, ſhip Diana, of Dunkirk, Capt. Timothy Long, from Coaſt of Brazil whale cruiſe, 1000 bbls. Whale Oil: Alſo, ſhip Rebecca, of this port, Capt. Kerſey, 1000 bbls. Whale Oil. Dec. 25th lat. 45 S. ſpoke ſhip Hector, Thomas Brock, 150 bbls. Whale Oil, bound to the Coſt of Peru.—The above ſhips bring information of the following veſſels belonging to Nantucket—30th Dec. Grafton Gardner, 400 bbls.—20th Jan. Paul Worth, 800—Jonathan Coffin, 700—William Foſdick, 600—Seth Folger 400—George Pollard, 400—Peter Myrick, 400—Andrew Barnard, 600—Albert Huſſey, 500—Wiliam Claſby, 200—and Valentine Swain, 900, all on the Coaſt of Brazil——Ships from England on the Coaſt of Peru, Daniel Coffin, 1200 Whale and 200 Sperm—Benjamin Swift, 1000 Whale and 400 Sperm.

Capt. Kerſey was boarded on his homeward paſſage by a Britiſh frigate, but releaſed in a few minutes.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,
March 17.
LA FAYETTE.
(Continued.)

Mr. Pitt, in the view of the ſubject in which he ſaw it, and the ſingle point which he conceived called for the conſideration of the Houſe, in order to their deciſion upon the preſent queſtion, did not conceive it neceſſary to follow the Honorable General thro' a variety of topics which he had ſo ably and humanely urged, but which, in his opinion, did not lead to that concluſion which it was neceſſary for them to look to. In narrowing, however, the view which he meant to take of the ſubject, he did not mean to be ſuppoſed to agree to many of the poſitions laid down by the Hon. General. Of theſe topics, one was the character drawn of M. Fayette, which the laudable warmth of friendſhip had depicted ſo highly; but of which, as he entertained nearly the oppoſite ſentiments, he wiſhed to decline ſaying any thing, but merely that he was by no means ready to admit the rectitude of his conduct upon many of thoſe occaſions which had been the ſubject of praiſe. Another point which he was not inclined to aſſent to, that thoſe gentlemen were confined contrary to the law of war and of nations. It was admitted that the capture of M. Fayette was by an enemy, who could know nothing of him but as an enemy and one who the day before actually commanded the hoſtile army which we were oppoſing; but it is ſaid, that he was taken in a neutral country; admitting this to be true, the violation was only towards that power whoſe Sovereignty was violated, and could not be complained of as between the two hoſtile armies. But the principal objection ſtated by the Hon General was, the treatment with which theſe unfortunate captives were oppreſſed by the King of Pruſſia.—Whatever that treatment might be, it was a meaſure entirely of an independent ſovereign, in which we could not be ſtated to have any interference, either in its commencement, or its continuance; and to interfere with whom, in what paſſed within his own dominions, would be to depart from the ſelected and well-known rules eſtabliſhed between independent ſtates, and ſetting ourſelves up as the guardians of the conſciences of foreign ſtates. But what were the ſpecial grounds upon which we were called upon to exert this interference? That the king of Pruſſia had aſſerted that thoſe gentlemen were to be conſidered as the common priſoners of the allied powers, and that therefore their fate muſt depend upon common conſent. For his part he had already, as he now again, denied, that this country had any hand in this buſineſs one way or the other, nor did he know upon what authority this declaration was attributed to the king of Pruſſia, other than as it was ſtated in that Houſe. Admitting, however, the truth of the expreſſion having been uttered, it did not appear to him that it could apply to this country at all, inaſmuch as at the time of the capture, we formed no part of the alliance alluded to, but were perfectly neutral. The only other ground upon which the motion was grounded, was the ſimplicity of the principles upon which M. Fayette was ſuppoſed to have acted, and thoſe which we make the gronds of our interference. Suppoſe that true, how would the declaration iſſued by his Majeſty, to induce the French to join our arms apply to him? That only promiſed protection and ſupport to thoſe who joined us as friends hereafter. But had M. Fayette joined us at all, and could he be ſaid, therefore, to have come within the promiſes therein contained? Upon the ſimple ground, therefore, of the impropriety of our interference, and without attending to the other circumſtances that did not apply, he found himſelf obliged to oppoſe the motion.

Mr. Fox obſerving that the Right Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, had purpoſely avoided many of the arguments uſed by his Hon. Friend, he had contented himſelf with ſimply urging his motion to be an improper one. He had therefore left the arguments of his friend unanſwered, and they appeared to him ſtill to ſtand with the ſame force and weight as at firſt. For his part, he would not think of ſupporting the motion, by ſtating any thing perſonal with reſpect to the unfortunate M. Fayette; although he had ſome perſonal knowledge of him, but content himſelf with obſerving, that if ever there was one of a firm mind, temperate in times the moſt perilous, and acting to the laſt under the impreſſion of one original and uni-

rom principle, this was the man?——But if we refuſed our interference, we became acceſſaries and participators in the moſt diabolical and diſgraceful infamy that ever tyranny exhibited. Thoſe unfortunate gentlemen were expoſed to a degree of ſavage refinement in barbarity hitherto unprecedented, Diſtributed into different jails to deprive them of the comfort of being ever under the ſame roof, immerged in ſubterraneous dungeons where the only view they could have was the horrid executions, which not Law, but Tyranny inflicted within their ſight and hearing. This he affirmed, poſitively to have taken place at Magdeburg; where, M. Fayette earneſtly intreated, in vain, to be indulged in the melancholy ſatisfaction of being at leaſt under the ſame roof with the companions of his misfortunes; but which the barbarous inhumanity of his jailors refuſed; and they were actually diſperſed into diſtinct jails. It will be ſaid, What has the Britiſh nation to do with all this? He aſked, did Cuſtom prevent this interference of one nation with another in caſes of humanity; or was there no precedent of this kind to juſtify us in the preſent inſtance. It was not ſo long ago but to be within the memory of moſt gentlemen upon the unfortunate ſituation of Captain, now ſir C. Aſgill, when this court applied, and ſucceeded too, for the interference of the Court of France to ſave his life. What then was there to prevent our following one of thoſe few good examples which the old government of that devoted country afforded us? But if there exiſted no inſtance of this kind to unite us, were there wanting motives to induce us to the adoption of the preſent propoſition? Is the declaration of the king of Pruſſia of no weight? Does not the right hon. gentleman know it was made? Was it not made frequently and in the moſt public manner? But he had ſaid the king of Pruſſia, in uſing thoſe words muſt mean other allies. The fact is, his majeſty wiſhed to divide the odium which muſt ever attach itſelf to this tranſaction among the combined powers, and they muſt, if they wiſhed to ſhake it off, deny it one by one; and it was not enough that a miniſter ſhould deny it in that houſe, and in ſuch terms as might hereafter perhaps be denied or done away; but it ſhould flow from the king himſelf, that ſo, by ſuch a public renunciation, ſuch of this nation, who might hereafter be upbraided with it, might be enabled to refute it. But is this the only ground upon which we are called upon to interfere? the hon. gentleman ſaid, that his majeſty's declaration to the people of France could not apply to M. Fayette. He on the contrary maintained, that he muſt be expreſsly included in it, inaſmuch as at the iſſuing of it, it had expreſs reference to the tranſactions at Toulon, and there expreſsly guaranteed that conſtitution, which M. Fayette had a principal hand in eſtabliſhing. But he had made a diſtinction in dates, and aſked, whether he followed that promiſing protection to thoſe who ſhould hereafter join them, they ſhould alſo protect thoſe who had acted a certain part. To which he anſwered moſt certainly it did, or the declaration muſt be conſidered as a mere quibble—for if we were ready to accept of promiſes as a good ground of protection, how much ſtronger were we bound to thoſe who had actually performed eminent ſervices in the cauſe we undertook to ſupport, and as in the preſent inſtance had ſacrificed ſo much to his attachment to it. Suppoſe, for inſtance, M. Fayette could not have made his eſcape out of France, but was wandering and concealed, as many others are ſtated to be, he would aſk, whether in conſequence of our declaration he had contrived to join us, whether or not we were bound to protect him? Nay more, ſuppoſe him to be immured by French inſtead of Pruſſian tyranny, and within reach of our arms, ſhould we not, if poſſible, liberate him by force, and ſhall we then heſitate to endeavor to do ſo by entreaty? When the arguments that humanity and juſtice dictated, were ſo many and ſo ſtrong, he was aſhamed to mention that which policy ſuggeſted; but could any one doubt, even in this point of view, the propriety of our interference. To prove this, he ſtated the uſe M. Fayette might have been to the cauſe at Toulon, or may hereafter be in any future attempt upon France, as one whom they would ſo naturally look up to; the injury it would be if they ſaw thoſe who oppoſed the preſent powers in France ſo treated, by flying from one captivity to a ſtill worſe; and the neceſſity of our remonſtrating to the allied powers againſt ſo imprudent a conduct, if they purſued the ſame objects which we profeſſed to do.

The mode likewiſe of the capture of this unfortunate gentleman and his aſſociates, he ſhewed was of a piece with all that followed, and was equally worthy ſuch actors, namely by downright treachery. At the time of his flight there were about forty perſons of them; theſe were met by a few, of whom it was demanded, whether they might have ſafe paſſage into Holland? This was promiſed, and in violation of this promiſe they were afterwards made captives, and expoſed to all the ſubſequent brutality. Upon the ſubject of the right by which they were to be conſidered as captives, he contended that either they were to be conſidered as priſoners of war, and as ſuch entitled to be treated with the lenity which cuſtom has indulged to ſuch; or elſe, as indeed they were called priſoners of ſtate. As ſuch then, he would call upon any man to ſhew by what law of nations it could be held, that a man is to be puniſhed by thoſe in whoſe power he was, for crimes ſuppoſed to be committed, not in the territory of him in whoſe hands he is, but in his own country. Their treatment therefore, could only be traced to that ſavage and unjuſtifiable law, the law of violence, and the will of an individual. Upon the whole, the queſtion reſolved itſelf into this ſimple and narrow conſideration, to thoſe who think the treatment of theſe unfortunate men, no injury to the common cauſe, they would vote againſt the motion. On the contrary, thoſe who ſaw in thoſe cruelties a violation of every principle of juſtice, humanity and prudence, they would give it their ſupport. If miniſtry have done any thing on the ſubject, then they would only have to conſider, whether what was done was rightly done; if they meant to interfere, then it would be proper to wait: but if neither of theſe was the caſe, it behoved that houſe to conſider, whether they were not called upon to conſult their own feelings, and the ſucceſs of that cauſe which they profeſſed to ſupport. Upon theſe grounds, therefore, he declared his aſſent to the motion of his hon. friend.

Mr. Burke, with his uſual warmth, commented on the affairs and misfortunes attendant on the events of France; the miſeries of which he principally attributed to M Fayette, contending that we were not called on in any manner to interfere in his favor, and declaring that when he contemplated the numerous and aggravated ſeries of miſery which deſolate that unhappy country, all compaſſion for the individual was ſwallowed up in the general calamity.

Mr. Grey obſerved, that the right honorable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, had declaimed loudly againſt the cruelties and attrocities of the French. He did not mean to argue on the irrelevancy of the various topics which he had introduced, but he conceived that we may draw a leſſon from their cruelties, by abſtaining from that injuſtice, which cruelly confined the unfortunate Marquis la Fayette in a loathſome dungeon. He maintained, that as we had no right to interfere with the internal government of France, ſo it was not juſt to inflict a puniſhment on that unfortunate gentleman, for whatever conſtitution he may wiſh to have eſtabliſhed. He truſted that the unfortunate queen, in her dying moments, eſteemed la Fayette for his aſſiduities, and the part which he had taken in behalf of the royal family. He obſerved, that by the declaration of Lord Hood to the Toulonese, they were promiſed the conſtitution of 1789, which was the very conſtitution for which the wretched Marquis la Fayette was an advocate. If therefore it were the object of the confederates to reſtore the ancient Monarchy, in preference to the conſtitution of 1789, he affirmed that Great-Britain would be juſtified in withdrawing herſelf from the preſent alliance to make a ſeparate peace. Principles of juſtice and policy ſhould induce this country, he inſiſted, to interfere for the enlargement of theſe unfortunate gentlemen, whoſe chief crime was, in ſupporting that conſtitution which Lord Hood offered to the Toulonese.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that Lord Hood, in conſequence of previous information with the Toulonese underſtood that they had no objection to enter into a negociation with the Engliſh. If they made a declaration in favor of Monarchy, he agreed to ſupply them and contribute to their wants, which was accepted, and afterwards they declared in favor of the conſtitution of 1789.

Mr. Fox declared that he conceived the fact exactly as ſtated, which did not alter the circumſtance, that this country had bound itſelf to what had been ſtated by his hon. friend.

Sir Robert Thornton affirmed that all parties with whom he had converſed, exclaimed againſt the confinement of la Fayette. He conceived that juſtice and policy ſhould induce us to interpoſe in his favor, and he was of opinion that there was ſomething extremely unmanly and unmilitary in the court of Berlin, reſpecting its conduct to that infortunate officer.

Mr. William Smith ſaid, that he was impelled to lay in his claim to argue againſt our interference with the internal government of France. We were actually falling into ſuch error by puniſhing la Fayette for the part which he had taken in the revolution of France. It gave him, he ſaid, deep concern to find that in the lapſe of five years, nothing had occurred in a country ſtruggling for freedom, that could induce the nation, the moſt free in the world, to interfere in its behalf. Had that been the caſe, it were probable that thoſe crimes which had been imputed to the French never would have happened. He concluded by declaring, that this country will ſuffer ſeverely if the preſent motion were not carried.

Mr. Milford ſpoke againſt the motion.

Mr. Cox adverted to what had fallen in debate. He inſiſted, that it went to ſow the ſeeds of that ſyſtem in this country, which in France had grown into maturity, to the deſtruction of every elegance, every comfort both in this life and in the next, and which muſt ultimately deſtroy every ſpecies of Liberty, and it had given the death blow to Juſtice. He inſiſted, that La Fayette was extremely culpable, and as ſuch could not vote for the motion.

Mr. Fox declared, that from the converſation which he had with ſeveral perſons at Brighton, who had juſt returned from Paris, and who were not the leaſt attached to the Marquis La Fayette, he was convinced that none of thoſe crimes could be fairly attributed to him, with which he was charged by thoſe gentlemen who oppoſed the motion.

Mr. Jenkinſon affirmed that he was in Paris at the time to which the Right Hon. gentleman had adverted, when it was generally acknowledged that he could, if he pleaſed, prevent many of the circumſtances ſo much reprobated.

Mr. Martin returned thanks to the gentleman who had brought forward the motion, as it gave him an opportunity of demonſtrating his abhorrence of the confinement of this unfortunate gentleman. He declared that his ſevere puniſhment was the converſation of all parties throughout the country, and he truſted that the Houſe would vote for the motion, not leſs through the motives of mercy, than through the motives of ſound policy.

Mr. Stanly declared, that he was in Paris at the time adverted to by ſeveral gentlemen who had ſpoke. He muſt in juſtice to the unfortunate La Fayette declare that he not only did every thing in his power to prevent the circumſtances that had happened, but riſqued alſo his own perſonal ſafety. He would therefore vote for the motion.

Mr. Courtney inſiſted, that inſtead of giving offence to the King of Pruſſia, he would be pleaſed to have this country interpoſe for the liberation of his priſoner. He had diſclaimed wiſhing to keep in confinement, and did it merely to pleaſe the Confederates. He thought this court would do him a favor in removing him from the ſituation of a Royal goaler.—It was ſtrange logic to ſtate, that all the crimes of Robeſpierre, Marat, and Danton, were to be attributed to La Fayette; it would be equally juſt to impute the riots of 1780 to his Majeſty's Miniſters, or Lord Amherſt who was the commander of the forces. Lord George Gordon himſelf was made a priſoner by the mob, but he never impeached the miniſters for the circumſtance. Much idle declamation had been uſed with reſpect to the atrocities committed at Paris, while not a ſingle cruelty committed by the Royal anarchiſts was ever mentioned. He did not conceive why theſe Lords anointed ſhould have a patent for fomenting anarchy and confuſion. He thought that a popular ferment was neceſſary at times, to clear the political atmoſphere; and would rather ſuffer all the troubles attendant on Democracy, than breathe for a moment the peſtilential air of Regal Deſpotiſm.

Mr. Whitbread inſiſted that the Royal word was pledged to give France the Conſtitution of 1789, and if he retreated from it, or rather his Miniſter, it would be a violation of his promiſe; and in doing ſo, they could not eſcape with honor. He next took notice of the conduct of Langara and Lord Hood, which was highly contradictory, but he ſaid it was uſeleſs to call on Mr. Pitt for an explanation to their curious declarations, who had been repeatedly queſtioned as to the ſubſidizing the king of Pruſſia to the amount of 700,000l. to which he thought fit to make no reply. Probably it was his wiſh to poſtpone the queſtion, till late in the ſeſſion, in the ſame manner that he did in the introduction of the Sardinian treaty.

Mr. Pitt replied, that when the queſtion reſpecting a ſubſidy to the king of Pruſia was brought forward, and was regularly before the houſe, then he would give every explanation required. If it was neceſſary to ſubſidize any prince, he would at a proper period give every information on the ſubject.

The queſtion being loudly called for, the houſe divided, Ayes 46—Noes 153.—Majority 107.

LONDON, March 19.

DECLARATION

Of the King of Pruſſia againſt a general armament of the inhabitants of the empire.

I. When the propoſition for a general armament of the ſubjects of the empire was made at the aſſembly of the Diet, the king of Pruſſia repreſented ſuch eſſential difficulties againſt this meaſure, that he could not have expected that the propoſition would have been carried to a concluſum.

II. For this reaſon his majeſty finds himſelf under the neceſſity of laying them again once more before the neareſt circles, with this obſervation, viz. "That if the ſaid circles cannot determine with themſelves to withdraw the ſaid concluſum, and render it of none effect, he will be forced, however contrary to his inclination, to withdraw his troops, as he cannot expoſe them to the danger which muſt neceſſarily reſult from this meaſure.

III. The reaſons that his Pruſſian majeſty oppoſes to a general armament of the inhabitants of the empire, are the following, viz.

1. By employing the peaſants againſt the enemy, agriculture will want hands.

2. That there are not arms ſufficient to give to ſuch a maſs of people.

3. That it is impoſſible, in ſo ſhort a time, to teach the manual exerciſe to the inhabitants.

4. It has been found, by the experience of the two laſt campaigns, that the ſoldiers oppoſed to the French muſt be perfectly exerciſed to make head againſt them.

5. Laſtly, independent of the above reaſons it is infinitely dangerous, at a time like the preſent, when the French are watching every advantage to inſinuate their principles, to aſſemble ſuch a maſs of men, whoſe ideas upon forms of government muſt be various, and among whom conſequently diſſentions might ariſe, diſaſtrous in their conſequences both to the armies and to the conſtitution of the Empire.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

A writer in the *American Bruſſels Gazette*, of the 5th inſtant, appears to be wonderfully tickled with the number, object and deſcription of thoſe perſons who were preſent at the Civic Feaſt on Saturday laſt. That the writer and his companions experienced much pleaſure on the occaſion is poſſible,—and if he had remained ſatisfied with giving us a deſcription of his feelings, without exaggerating ſome of the circumſtances upon which he founds his triumph, it would have been very well. In order therefore to draw ſome further information from this impartial biographer, relative to the occurrences of that ever memorable day, I ſhall beg leave to aſk him the following queſtions:

Whether any body beſides himſelf and the Editor of the Bruſſels Gazette aforeſaid, was at the pains of aſcertaining the number of perſons who went out for the *laudable purpoſes* mentioned in his publication, and whether they amounted to two hundred or eight hundred?

Whether all thoſe who walked in the proceſſion or followed it, are to be conſidered as partakers of the feaſt, or members of the Twin Societies?

Whether it is cuſtomary at entertainments given by ſubſcription, and upon the *modern principles* of democracy, for all the beſt viands to be placed at the head of one table only?

Whether it is true, that a member of one of the Twin Societies was ſeen walking in the ſtreets with the head of a barbacued pig in his pocket, after it had been reſolved that the fragments of the feaſt ſhould be applied to a charitable purpoſe?

Whether the toaſts ſaid to have been given at the entertainment, were repeated aloud, and applauded by all the company?

To the Editor of the Gazette of the United States.

SIR,

So then, ſir, we are to have no more democratic ſquibs from the *Citizen General Advertiſer*: he declares he will no more anſwer the attacks on him. But what are his reaſons? "*Forſooth*," becauſe "*his time is pledged to his numerous* PATRONS," and becauſe he prints nothing "*without being* PAID *for it.*" Without being *paid for it*, Citizen! I hope there is no one that doubts of the *General Advertiſer's* BEING PAID! I dare ſay the *Pere du Chene* himſelf (whoſe motto was *bougrement democrate*) was never *better paid.*——We certainly cannot doubt of the *citizen's* having a great number of *patrons*; he has told us the other day, with a "*zounds*" at the end of it that he has *eight hundred.* But this word *Patron*, how came it to be admitted into the haughty democratic dictionary? Who would have thought that this *trumpeter of equality* was ſo *pledged to his patrons*, that he could not find time to *defend himſelf?*—But when a man is "*paid*" for it, it is another thing.—A *patron* neceſſarily implies a *dependant.* Now here is a diſtinction of ranks or claſſes, which is contrary to every principle of ſterling *Sans Culottiſm*; and though it is more than probable that the citizen is, in a very humiliating ſtate of dependance, yet the avowal is unworthy of his profeſſed principles, and if he were in the neighborhood of the Jacobin Society of Paris, this avowal might probably procure him the honor of following his predeceſſor CARA.

Barrere obſerved very juſtly "that *liberty* (French liberty, I mean) is a privileged creditor; that ſhe has a right to our *property* our *perſons* our *talents* & even our *thoughts.*" According to this principle, as the allies are now taking the field, it is reported that the

Citizen Advertiſer is put into a *ſtate of permanent requiſition* by his "*patrons.*" He is to attack the enemy in *proſe* with *long Convention ſpeeches*; their *fortified towns* he is to aſſault with *Bulletins volans*, and, if they are ſo obſtinate as not to ſurrender at diſcretion, he is to throw ſhowers of "*after dinner toaſts*" amongſt them by way of *ſtink pots*.

Having ſuch important buſineſs upon his hands, you cannot, ſir, in reaſon expect to hear directly from himſelf; but as *I* am *not* in a *ſtate of requiſition*, I may probably find the time to give you an account of his operations during the campaign; and if he is not faithful to his truſt, I promiſe to *denounce* him.

I am, Sir, your's &c.

Philad. May 6th, 1784. B.

From the General Advertiſer.

Mr. Bache,

During a period of a month or more you have publiſhed many pieces as from correſpondents. All thoſe pieces which relate to the ſubject of negociation with Great Britain, Mr. Jay as envoy, the executive in making the appointment, thoſe members of Congreſs who favored negociation, & *lately* all reſpecting the funding ſyſtem, are intended to make falſe impreſſions upon the public mind. As long as ſuch writers will ſculk behind the impenetrable veil of anonymous publications, a refutation may, in a meaſure, be evaded; but if your correſpondents will come forth, all or any of them, by name, and avow all or any of the facts ſo induſtriouſly ſpread among the people, I will pledge myſelf to the public, that a complete refutation ſhall be given to all the material facts alledged in thoſe publications, vouched by names; names who ſhall ſtand unimpeached in point of veracity, and who never owned a farthing of public paper nor ever held an office under the government of the United States. And more particularly I pledge myſelf to the public, to give demonſtration, that every aſſertion, of any importance, of your publication this morning, taken from a pamphlet, entitled "a definition of parties, &c." is *unfounded* and in moſt inſtances *palpably falſe*. Any ſtatement of facts, given to the public thro' a newſpaper, ſhould be true, but when the moſt important intereſts of community are aimed at by falſe publications, the culprit who *dares thus* ſhould be dragged into daylight.

CATO.

The TIMES, No. XII.

"Let all true patriots be diſtinguiſhed by a cockade," ſay the Virginians—Let us tar and feather every man who oppoſes it.

Let us burn in effigy every member of Congreſs who does not think as we do, ſay the mob of Charleſton.

Let us take off all tories, at a *general ſweep* ſays the General Advertiſer.

Juſt ſo in England Scotland and Ireland. The court minions ſay, away with all authors and printers that publiſh the Rights of Man—they are dangerous, libel and tranſport every man who ſpeaks and writes what we dont like.

Juſt ſo in France, Drown, ſhoot and guillotine every federaliſt—every moderate—all the monied ariſtocracy—What, one have more money than a nother? and wiſh to keep it too! Away with ſuch men! A man who thinks a *Federal Government* better than an *Indiviſible Republic*, is not fit to live—Why, the monſter, the ruffian does not *think* as we do! ſo ſay the Mountain.

Away with all newſpapers, all pedlars and tinkers, ſays the king of Spain—away with theſe traitors, incendiaries, theſe hawkers of French books and Jacobin principles—Let none of theſe fellows diſturb our way of thinking. So alſo the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the King of Pruſſia and the Emperor of Germany.

Strange indeed to tell, but an inconteſtable fact, that the democratical people in America, the warmeſt friends of the French are the very men, and the only men who commit or threaten violence for freedom of writing and ſpeaking. The mobs in Charleſton and Virginia have attempted the tyranny of George III. or the King of Spain, by means ſomething different, but *equally deteſtable*. The burning men in effigy and the threats pronounced againſt their perſons, the guillotine and the *general ſweep* of Philadelphia; what are theſe but attempts to reſtrain the privilege of ſpeaking and writing. If a printer publiſhes what they do not like, they will threaten to pull down his houſe. What is all this, but the tyranny of George III. or of a Ruſſian Empreſs, exerciſed in a more ſummary and more frightful manner! Has not a man in America the ſame right to publiſh his ſentiments, as Mr. Paine in England Mr. Muir in Scotland? You ſay theſe men are perſecuted—but is it not perſecution to burn a man in effigy, or threaten to tear down his houſe! You ſay theſe men in Great Britain wrote in favor of liberty, they did ſo—and ſo do people here who write againſt mobs—Liberty conſiſts in a right to do what a man pleaſes, not contrary to the laws of the country and to the legal rights of our fellow citizens.—Then Paine and Muir were right, and every man in America, in Congreſs or out, has the ſame ſacred right to ſpeak and publiſh his opinions. Any, the *leaſt* attempt to abridge that right, is *deſpotiſm*, whether by a long expenſive trial—tranſportation and impriſonment; or by tarring and feathering men, or by threatening them with a *general ſweep*. It is very remarkable, but true, that in foreign countries the Court or Government attempts to reſtrain the freedom of ſpeaking and printing—in this country, the friends of our government encourage that freedom—and certain clubs of the people endeavor to reſtrain it.—The tables are turned—In Europe the Kings and the Nobles think their rights in danger from freedom of diſcuſſion; here the Genet begotten clubs abuſe every man as an enemy to his country, who oppoſes their arrogant aſſumption of powers.—Theſe clubs are become the tyrants of America.

Amer. Miner.

PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 9.

There never was a greater truth, ſays a Correſpondent, than that publiſhed in the General Advertiſer of this morning, viz:—"That a factious minority ſays *induſtry* alone, ſhall pay for the protection of government"—This "factious minority" have for more than four years paſt been conſtantly ſaying the ſame thing.

This very "factious minority" have uniformly oppoſed every tax on luxuries and ſuperfluities—on foreign manufactures which interfere with our own, and every propoſition for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures of the United States.

A retroſpective view of the government will ſanction the foregoing. This "factious minority" wiſh to plunge this country into war, or which is worſe, confuſion—but while their meaſures tend to war, they oppoſe every propoſition for raiſing thoſe ſupplies which are neceſſary to put the country even in a ſtate of defence!

So long as the people are wiſe to diſcern their true intereſts, perſons of ſuch a caſt of character will always be the minority in our government.

The moſt extraordinary and patriotic exertions are making by the citizens of New-York, to expedite the fortifications, erecting for the defence of that port.—The Citizens turn out by profeſſions, and perform tours of labor on the works; and from the notices which have appeared in the Gazettes of that city, calling on the various claſſes and profeſſions, it may be preſumed that many thouſand Dollars are ſaved to the public cheſt, by theſe patriotic and voluntary ſervices.

Married, laſt Evening, by the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, Mr. ROBERT SHAW, of this City, Merchant, to Miſs MARIA GRAHAM, of Pottſgrove.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 5.

"From the beſt information I have been able to obtain, by enquiries of thoſe who muſt decide the queſtion, I am of opinion that the Embargo will not be renewed; ſeveral of the members o Congreſs have told me that the meaſure has in their opinion been an unfortunate one. The multiplied captures, of which about ſix weeks ſince we received the accounts, added to the publication of Lord Dorcheſter's ſpeech to the Indians produced the Embargo—the new inſtruction revoking that of the 6th Nov. the arrival of our veſſels from England and the change of conduct in ſuch of the Engliſh Iſlands as are more correct in their proceedings, have ſo materially altered the ſtate of affairs as to authoriſe a repeal of the Embargo—this however is uncertain, tho' I believe the merchants and farmers both here, and in the ſouthern ſtates, are heartily tired of the meaſure, eſpecially thoſe of the latter, who had not ſold their wheat before the Embargo was laid."

BOSTON, May 2.

A gentleman from the Weſt-Indies informs us. that a Capt. Talbott, an American, after being taken and carried into New-Providence, loſing his poperty and brig—abuſed and inſulted by the Britiſh, reſolving on being indemnified and revenged, immediately proceeded to Guadaloupe, was naturalized, procured a commiſſion as a French privateer; and with ſome American tars, who followed his example, and ſome French ſailors, had made ſeveral cruiſes, in which he had captured eight or ten ſail of Britiſh veſſels, which had been ſent into St. Thomas's. He adds, that the Britiſh privateers of the Leward Iſlands were much afraid of meeting with him.

A letter has been received from Captain John Wilſon, of the ſhip Thorn, to his owners in this town, dated Havre-de-Marat, March 10, of which the following is an extract—"This day I arrived here, and have been in the channel ſince the 1ſt inſt, having head winds and detained by Britiſh men of war. A large number of American veſſels are here—many of them have been here a long time."

It is proper to obſerve, that the ſhip Thorn cleared out at Newport for *Havre-de-grace*, and had on board a cargo conſiſting of cotton, coffee, oil and whalebone, and although thus bound and laden, was permitted to proceed on her voyage, although boarded by ſeveral Britiſh veſſels of war.

Arrived this day, brig Katy, Capt Grozier, from Oporto in 48 days. Was informed a few days after he ſailed, that ſeveral Algerine cruiſers were in the atlantic Alſo, arrived this day, ſhip Wiſcaſſet, Holbrook, Liverpool; ſloops Betſey, Harding, Madeira; Tryal, Chaſe, Tobago.

FROM CHARLESTON, (S. C.)
April 19.

Capt. Talbot, of the French privateer, Point Petre, mounting 12 guns, has juſt brought into this port the ſhip Grenada Packet of London, from Penſacola, bound to London, loaded with furs, &c. ſaid to be a valuable cargo.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, March 18.

DECLARATION of his Pruſſian Majeſty, delivered to the States of the Germanic Circles, aſſembled at Frankfort.

His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia could not but hear with the higheſt diſpleaſure, that deſigns were imputed to him tending to ſecularize Biſhoprics and Chapters, to ſuppreſs them, and to appropriate to himſelf certain cities of the Empire, in order to indemnify himſelf for the immenſe expences which he has made for near two years, to carry on the war againſt the French, and to defend againſt them the Germanic Empire and his illuſtrious allies.

His Majeſty, confident that his deſigns are pure, might paſs in ſilence over ſuch rumours, and content himſelf with the conviction that they would find no belief on the part of the well-diſpoſed States of the Empire: but to give an overplus of ſatisfaction, and to confound the malevolent, who invent ſimilar ſtories purpoſely, and perhaps to excite diſtruſt, the underſigned has orders formally to declare, that while his Majeſty makes war upon the French, he has never any view but the defence of the Germanic Empire, and the maintenance of the Conſtitution; that it never was his Majeſty's deſign to make conqueſts for himſelf; and that if conqueſts are made from France, the Empire will have its ſhare; that he never conceived the leaſt idea of indemnifying himſelf at the expence of the Empire, whoſe Conſtitution has always been ſacred to him, and for whoſe maintenance he has already made ſo many ſacrifices, as is generally known.

The underſigned finally declares, that his Majeſty will never belie thoſe intentions in future, and be always ready to ſecure and guarantee to the Germanic Empire its territory and Conſtitution, and to its States in particular, both ſpiritual and temporal, their poſſeſſions and rights; in a word, the inviolable maintenance of the whole Germanic body, provided the Empire, and above all thoſe ſix circles which are moſt expoſed to danger at the preſent, will co-operate as much as the Conſtitution and patriotiſm require of them.

(Signed) BARON HOCHSTETTER.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Sitting of March 8.

Laignelot, Repreſentative of the people at Rochefort, informed the Convention in a letter, that an American ſhip of 200 tons, laden with proviſions, had been taken by the frigate of the Republic l'Hymenee, which ſailed from Rochefort a week ago. The American ſhip came from Bilboa, and was bound to Spain.—Inſertion in the Bulletin.

Citizen Dumont, Repreſentative of the people in the department of Somme and Oiſe, informed the Convention, that thoſe perſons who had been found guilty of felling the Tree of Liberty at Breſle, had been tried and puniſhed in the moſt formal manner, and that the celebration of the Sundays in Picardy had given way to the feſtivals of the Decades.

Gregoire—"I muſt acquaint you with a piece of royal infamy; it is in an original letter, written by the hands of Charles IX. king of France, and diſcovered by the adminiſtrators of the department of Paris. This letter, addreſſed to the duke d'Alencon, brother to that infamous monſter, is expreſſed as follows:

My Brother,

For the ſignal ſervice which Charles de Louvier, Lord of Montreveil, has rendered to me, the bearer being the ſame who aſſaſſinated the Moui, my enemy, I beg you, Brother, to tip him the ribband of our order, having been choſen by the brothers companions of the ſaid order to be received in it; and do ſo, that the clowns and inhabitants of my good City of Paris may grant him ſome reward, according to his merit. I pray, brother, that God, may take you under his holy ſafeguard.

(Signed)

Your brother CHARLES.

Written at Pleſſis-des-Tours, on the 10th day of October, 1569.

"I repaired," added Gregorie, "to the national library, to conſult the authors and manuſcripts of that time: The writing was compared, and every body could eaſily ſee that the letter which I have read is the hand-writing of Charles IX. The authors add, that Charles IX gave guards to Louvier, who was however killed in his turn. I move that this letter, atteſting the villany of Kings, be inſerted in the Bulletin."—Decreed.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Yeſterday evening arrived here, the ſhip Neſtor, Capt. Birket, in 63 days from White-Haven. The Capt. informs that he left there the ſhip Sally of Alexandria—the brig Nancy, ——, ditto, which were both taking in cargoes, bound for Holland. The brig Hero, of Portſmouth, New-England, was diſcharging her cargo there, and the ſhip Fair Virginian, ſailed from White-Haven 10 days before Capt. Birket left that place, homeward bound.

To Correſpondents.

*** The Editor is much obliged to the writer whoſe ſignature is S. R.——the communication begins a ſeries of eſſays, of which a competent judgement cannot be formed from the introductory number—The author will therefore pleaſe to favor the Editor with two or three numbers in ſucceſſion. He would obſerve however, that until the receſs of Congreſs it would not be convenient, if practicable, to commence their publication. He would juſt hint that his ideas of occaſional eſſays are in favor of brevity—particularly in reſpect to premiſſes, profeſſions and introductory developements.

"*Homo*" is under conſideration, its length is the greateſt objection.

MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, LISBON, & TENERIFFE } WINES of the firſt quality

Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and Weſt India Rum.
Coniac, French and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a ſuperior quality in caſes.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.
Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Caſks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate uſe,

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

The corner of Dock and Pear ſtreets,
Where he has provided ſuitable ſtores and vaults, for the reception of

WINES, &c.

Which he propoſes to ſtore or diſpoſe of on commiſſion.

Captains of veſſels and others ſupplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and ſea ſtores in general put up.

May 9 tu&ſ2m

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
May 9.
Will be performed,
An OPERA, called

Inkle and Yarico.

With the original Overture and Accompaniments.
To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

Lovers' Quarrels;

OR,

Like Maſter, Like Man.

132

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF

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OR, A

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11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode-Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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wafttf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Grandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

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John Donnaldſon,

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March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania

TO WIT:

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

May 7 ew4w

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thurſday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee Houſe,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchaſe, in the county of Tioga, ſtate of New York.

The		containing	acres.
Southweſt quar. of	Townſhip No.	2,	9,424
Northweſt do.	do.	4,	5,647
Northeaſt do.	do.	6,	10,525
Southweſt do.	do.	7,	9,000
Southweſt do	do.	8,	3,950
Northweſt do.	do.	8,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do.	9,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do.	10,	9,000
Northweſt do.	do.	10,	10,475
			70,521

Theſe lands are rapidly encreaſing in value, large ſettlements are already made in ſeveral of the townſhips; the goodneſs of ſoil, and the advantages in point of ſituation being ſo well known, render any further deſcription unneceſſary. A map of the tracts and conditions of ſale may be ſeen at No. 10, Queen ſtreet, New-York.

April 10. tuth&s t14M

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale

A SMALL CARGO OF

Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.

April 5. w&s1m.

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill.

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not paralliel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

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IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

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m&thtf

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Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

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April 29. tuth&s3w

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

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March 17. tuth&s3w

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April 25 tuth&s2w

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April 24. tuth&s 3w

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